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in southeastern Idaho and adjacent parts of Wyoming and Utah, by H. S. Gale and R. W. Richards, the other on deposits near Ogden, Utah, by Eliot Blackwelder. The reports discuss the geologic age and relations of the deposits, their origin and the chemical composition of the rock and are illustrated by maps and geologic sections. The deposits are described and mapped in detail and estimates are given of the available phosphate in the several areas considered. The phosphate rock is chiefly of oolitic structure—that is, it consists of masses of round grains closely cemented together with other material, generally calcite. These grains differ greatly in size in each mass of rock, ranging from microscopic pellets to pebble-like bodies half an inch in diameter. Chips of shells and small fragments of plants are in places included in the rock. The rock at different places differs in color, ranging from gray to jet black, the darker shades being probably due to the presence of bituminous matter. The areas examined contain more than 267 million tons of high-grade phosphate rock, very little of which has yet been mined, and it is probable that the deposits extend far beyond the areas examined, forming, perhaps, the largest phosphate field in the world.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE amount of the bequest made by Professor Goldwin Smith to Cornell University is \$832,000. The testator states that he makes the bequest "to show my affection for the university, at the foundation of which I had the honor of taking part, to pay respect to the memory of Ezra Cornell and to show my attachment as an Englishman to the union of the two branches of our race on this continent with each other and with their common mother." Professor Goldwin Smith bequeathed his library valued at nearly \$10,000 to the University of Toronto.

THE contract for an addition to the Ryerson Physical Laboratory at the University of Chicago has just been let, as the result of a gift by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, president of the board of trustees and the donor of the

original building. The addition will be located back of the present laboratory, with which it will be connected by a Gothic corridor. The new building will be fitted with the newest and most improved equipment, and Professor Albert A. Michelson, head of the department of physics, and his staff, will then be in possession of greatly increased facilities for research. To this end research laboratories will be made a special feature of the new building.

THE basement of the geology wing of the science and museum building of the University of Colorado is completed. This wing is to be sixty by eighty feet in plan and three stories in height. It is being built of gray brick.

STATISTICS recently compiled at the University of Illinois show that there were 5,096 students in attendance at the university for the year 1909-10. These were distributed as follows:

Graduate School .....	283
Undergraduate colleges (not including professional) .....	3,491
College of Law .....	193
College of Medicine .....	526
College of Dentistry .....	108
School of Pharmacy .....	174
Academy .....	334

After deducting 13, those counted twice, we have the total stated above, 5,096. For the same year, 1909-10, the number on the instructional, scientific and administrative forces was 673. Of these 498 were in the schools and colleges in Urbana; the remaining 175 were in the professional schools of Chicago.

DR. WOODROW WILSON, having been nominated by the democratic state convention for governor of New Jersey, will offer his resignation as president of Princeton University at the next meeting of the board of trustees.

New appointments at the Oregon Agricultural College include Dr. E. G. Peterson, of Cornell, professor of bacteriology; Dr. J. F. Morel, in charge of the new work in veterinary science; G. R. Samson, U. S. Department of Agriculture, instructor in animal hus-

bandry; H. S. Marks, Cornell, instructor in mechanical engineering; J. F. Meister, Cornell, instructor in electrical engineering; G. F. Sykes, Brown, instructor in zoology and physiology; S. M. Dolan, Notre Dame, instructor in civil engineering, and Grace Campbell, Iowa State College, instructor in mathematics.

DR. MARTIN H. FISCHER has been appointed professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati.

ROY GRAHAM HOSKINS, Ph.D., formerly teaching fellow in physiology at Harvard Medical School, has been appointed professor of physiology in the Starling Ohio Medical College. He will be assisted by Dr. Clayton C. McPeck.

DR. A. J. GOLDFARB (C. C. N. Y., 1900, Ph.D. Columbia, 1910) has been appointed a tutor in biology in the College of the City of New York.

F. M. HANDY, M.A., has been appointed instructor in geology in the University of Colorado to take the place of Assistant Professor Ralph D. Crawford, who has been granted a year's leave of absence.

PROFESSOR GUY WEST WILSON, of Upper Iowa University, has accepted the position of assistant in vegetable pathology in the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

GEORGE D. HUBBARD, Ph.D. (Cornell), for the past five years assistant professor of geology at the Ohio State University, has resigned to accept the professorship at Oberlin College made vacant by the resignation of Dr. E. B. Branson.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### THE SPECTRUM OF MARS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the article by Messrs. Campbell and Albrecht, published in your issue of June 24, and read before the National Academy of Sciences at its April meeting, one is led to infer, though it is not expressly so stated, that the application of the Doppler-Fizeau principle to the study of the Martian atmosphere originated with Dr. Campbell.

Would it not have been more courteous to have mentioned the previous work by the same method by Dr. Slipher, along lines suggested by Dr. Lowell, and published in Bulletin No. 17 of the Lowell Observatory?

There is, moreover, such a striking similarity in the reasoning in the two articles, as to suggest that, though Dr. Campbell omitted to mention the bulletin, he had not neglected to read it.

G. R. AGASSIZ

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: The last paragraph of Mr. Agassiz's note suggests a charge, but thinly veiled, which no responsible man should make, certainly until after using all reasonable means for obtaining the other man's point of view. A basis for such a charge is to me unthinkable; overlooking the moral question involved, and commenting upon only a minor aspect, it is always the writer failing to give credit who suffers the consequence.

I am indebted to Mr. Agassiz's manuscript, which the editor has kindly forwarded to me, for my first information concerning an article on this subject by Professor Lowell. Looking up the reference, I find that Professor Lowell's article is stamped as received at the Lick Observatory on August 22, 1905. I was then in Spain observing the eclipse of August 30, 1905, and did not return to Mount Hamilton until November 22, 1905. I did not then, nor later, see Professor Lowell's article. None of my colleagues called my attention to it, and my first knowledge of it came to-day. The article was undoubtedly overlooked by and unknown to my colleague, Albrecht, also, or he certainly would have mentioned the subject when we were observing the spectrum of Mars, and especially when we were preparing our paper on the subject. I regret the oversight.

Professor Lowell's and Dr. Slipher's articles referred to form a four-page Bulletin of the Lowell Observatory. We have received neither index nor table of contents to the Lowell Bulletins, and probably none exists. The articles in question appear not to have been published